to see flour much, if any, below six dollars. This price will well repay the grower and the manufacturer, and is not burdensome upon the consumer. It may be regarded as a general rule, that when the products of agriculture command a fair figure, all the branches of trade and a fair price, all the branches of trade culture command a fair price, all the branches of trade culture command a fair price, all the branches of trade and of productive fabor are prosperous. It is in excess, and of productive fabor the print or below the either in advance or reddention, beyond or below the healthy standard of ordinary crops, that the see the inhealthy standard of an innestural and unfavorable state of things.—Albuny Argus.

(From the Buffalo Advertiser and Journal.)

The remarks which we published some furthight since under this head, appear to be very generally approved; but, as was then intimated, there are two sides to th subject. All will agree that it is important to bring for ward the crops as early as possible. In this matter the consumers have segrent an interest as the producers. But how shall it be dotte? It toquires an immense amount of active capital, and if the banks refuse to assist, the business will be thrown into the hands of a rich millers exclusively, who will be able to dictate such terms as they please to the farmers, and hold the flour in their own hands until the consumers, forced by the necessity of the case, shall give them such prices a they demand. The monopoly now complained of, would in that case, become one of the most grinding and oppressive ever known.

The legitimate results of the connection between the millers and the banks, are to destroy monopoly, to pro duce competition, to afford active business men, who may not happen to possess large capitals, an opportunity of engaging successfully in the trade, to give the farmer a choice of markets, and consequently a chance of better prices, and to force the millers to sell at some price in order to realise. These are the legitimate results of the connection alluded to, and should be the actual ones; but it unfortunately happens that, in ordinary times, both parties find the business so profitable that each are alike anxious to extend it, and do so until a revulsion comes when both suffer severely. To attain the true means, to determine how far both should go with a due regard to the ultimate success of their undertakings, is the great desideratum. That this can be obtained we do not have a doubt; and there is no better time than the present for the banks to fix upon the policy which they will hence forward pursue. The public interest and their own. and in the long run the two will generally be found to barmonise-demands that they should assist the millers so far as is necessary to bring forward the crops, but beyond that not one dollar should be advanced. Large discounts or renewals to enable the manufacturer to hold on to his flour until he can commend the market, are a curse to the country, and in nine cases out of ten the ecomes, will end in the destruction of the profits which the banks had previously made.

(From the Harrisburg (Pa) Reporter) THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Van Buren left Washington on the 20th inst. and Mr. Van Buren left Washington on the 20th list. and passed through Baltimore without the good people of that city being aware of his presence. The following day he reached York, and was waited upon by the population, old and young. On Saturday, about 4 o'clock, he reached Harrisburg, where he took lodgings at Mr. Nagle's Union Hotel. He was shortly waited on by a ittee from the Senate, and also from the House headed by their Speaker. He declined all public ho nors. The President, whilst here, was visited by the members of both Houses of the Legislature, by the Governor, heads of department, and by as many of the people as he could conveniently shake hands with, from Seturday until Monday. Every one appeared pleased with the urbanity of his demeaner, and the propriety of his conduct.

On Monday he left for Lebanon, and whilst there, was visited by persons of every party denomination On Tuesday he reached Reading, the political centre of "Old Berks." The warmth of his reception there, may be gathered from the following letter, written by friend, who never voted a Democratic ticket in his life and therefore cannot be charged with political partiality "READING, Wednesday Morning, June 26 "On my arrival last and I found the Fresideni

elegantly quartered at Herr's Hotel, still receiving visit ors of distinction of all parties, cordially welcoming him to 'Old Berks.' In the night, the court house was bril liantly illuminated, and a large bonfire built at each extremity of Penn square. I was told that his arrival was announced by the ringing of all the bells in town. He was escorted to his lodgings by a large escort of horse and foot. He was entertained last night with unusual splendor at the mansion of Samuel Bell, jr., Esq., where a large party of ladies (looking as Pennsylvania's daughrays do, peerless) and gentlemen had previously led to receive him. He appeared delighted assembled to receive him. throughout the evening. In short, my dear sir, Read ing fully sustained her character for genuine hospitality He departs hence at about 11 o'clock, for Easton

The unostentatious manner in which Mr. Van Boren travels, has put to rest, in this region, the "terrific, stories we used to hear about English servants, horses They were reiterated with such pertina city, as to make some people really believe there was truth mixed with all this fiction-now we know "it's al a fiction."
We assure the following correspondence, between the

Democratic members of the Senate and House, and the President, in which it will be oven he declines the hos pitality tendered him by the representatives of the peo-The Democratic members of the Senate and House

Representatives, having learned that President Van Buren would pass through Hurrisburg in a few days, as imillee room. Gen. William T. Rogers of Bucks was called to the chair, and R. Brodhead, jr , of Northampton appointed secretary.
On motion of Mr. Senator Myers, it was

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the reception and en tertainment of Martin Van Buren, President of the U S, if he should visit Harrisburg on his way to the North and that the Chairman and Secretary be placed upon the

Wm. T. Rogers, Heary Myers, A. V. Parsons, Chas. Brown, S. L. Carpenter, Wm. Hopkins, R. P. Flenniken, W. P. Wilcox, Henry Longaker, T. B. M. Elwee F. Smith, J. Woodburn, and R. Brodhead, jr., were ap potated the committee.

WM. T. ROGERS, Chairman.

R. BRODHEAD, jr., Secretury. STATE CAPITOL

Harrisburg, Jone 22, 1839. Sin: The undersigned have been appointed a commit-tes by the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to express the gratification they feel, in welcoming you to the Capital of Pennsyl vania, and to request that you will afford them an oppor tunity to express the high sense they entertain fo public character and moral worth, by dining with them at such time and place as may be most agreeable to you. or in such time and manner as may best suit your wishes

W. T. ROGERS, HENRY MYERS, A V. PARSONS. CHARLES BROWN, WM. HOPKINS, R. BRODHEAD, Jr. W. P. WILCOX HENRY LONGAKER, T. B. M'ELWEE, JAMES WOODBURN.

To his Excellency, MARTIN VAN BUREN.

HARRISBURG, June 24, 1839. GRETLEMEN: Your letter, informing me that you have been appointed a committee by the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to ex press the gratification they feel in welcoming me to the apital of Pennsylvania, and inviting me to a public dinner at such time and place as may be most agreeable to myself, was placed in my hands on Saturday. Hav ing explained to the members of the committee by whom it was presented, the reasons which put it out of my power to avail myself of that invitation so kindly given, it only remains for me to return to you, and to those whom you represent, my grateful acknowledgments, as well for the particular mark of their respect which you were deputed to offer me, as for the very gratifying and friendly manner in which they have been pleased to re ceive me. Such attention could not have proceeded from a source possessing in a higher degree my confi dence and regard, than the Democratic members of the

Legislature of this great and patriotic State.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to convey to those whom you represent, and to accept for you lves, assurances of the respect and esteem with which I am Your friend and obedient servant

M. VAN BUREN. THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1839. DEAR SIR: Yesterday the President of the United States made his entry into our city. His reception was brilliant in the extreme, and fully equalled that of Gen Jackson. It far exceeded our most sanguine expecta tions. The concourse of people was immense, and his appearance was every where hailed by loud and enthu iastic cheering.

He landed at the Battery about 1 p. m. On his pas sage across the river, he received salutes from the North Carolina, the forts in the bay, and from the Battery. At Castle Garden he was received by a commitf his fellow-citizens, and was addressed by them.-The address and reply you will see in the Post this af-ternoon. He then reviewed the military on duty, amounting to several thousands, and a long line of citiorseback. Here the crowd was so great, that it was almost impossible for him to move; hundreds

rushed forward to take him by the hand, and thousands made the "welkin ring" with their shouls. A procession was then formed by the military and by the citizens on horseback and in carriages. The whole line of march through the city was about two miles, and

the procession reached at least half the distance. The people in the procession, however, constituted but a very small portion of the immense concourse which filled our streets, until they seemed paved with human heads. At every step of the way the cheers were loud and continued. During the whole distance the windows and housetons, and every other. the windows and housetops, and every other spot capa

ble of containing a human being, were full of peoplemen shouting, and women waving their handkerthiefs.

So dense was the crowd, that the procession was compelled to move very slow, and it was not until 5 o clock that he was able to reach our City Hall, where he was received by the Mayor and Company Council and rereceived by the Mayor and Common Council, and re-

At the Hall he was surrounded by thousands upon housands, shd it was hearly two hours before he could get away and reach his guarters. vill remain here until next Thursday, when he

will leave for the North. The friends of Mr. Van Buren have every reason to be satisfied with his reception. It was warm, cordial, and enthusiastic, and was by as immense a mass of people as ever assembled in this city on any obcasion. As an Opposition paper says, this morning, "It was in every sense of the word a triumphant entry, and it would be worse than loolish to dehy the fact. It was an extraordinary scene, the most so since the visit of General

Jackson to this city." - Globe.

(From the N. Y Ev. Post, July 3)

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT AT NEW YORK. An enthusiastic and hearty welcome was given to the President of the U. S on his arrival in this city about one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The people began to assemble in crowds in the neighborhood of the Park and Tammany Hall at an early hour of the day. Several companies of the military formed about 11 o'clock in front of the City Hall, whence they proceeded shortly afterwards to the Battery to join the other companies which were already stationed there.

Early in the morning the Democratic Young Men's Committee, (followed by the committee of arrangements from Tammany Hall) had gone on horseback to New Jersey for the purpose of receiving the President at Newark. Of their proceedings while there, not having been present, we copy an account from the New Era

of this morning:
"On arriving at Newark, we saw the whole of that charming city ardently animated with its assembled po-pulation, and in beautiful equestrian array with commitees from the townships of the county, and from Jersey The windows and galleries of the houses were filled with women, whilst the streets were thronged with the male portion of the citizens and visitors.

The President arrived in the railroad cars at half-past no clock, A. M and was received with a simultaneous which surrounded him. On being excerted to the hotel, he was greeted with repeated cheers. Here the various committees and many hundreds of other citizens were introduced to him, after which collations prepared for the occasion, at which the mayor of Newark presided, and many complimentary and patriotic tasts, appropriate to the occasion, were drank with the most gratifying unanimity. At a quarter before eleven o'clock, the President and a procession of vehicles and equestrians which extended apparently more than a mile in length, departed for Jersey City amidst cheers that were heard waving handkerchiefs and banfrom afar, and clouds of ners. At the several villages of Bergen county in his way, Mr. Van Buren was honored with repeated salutes of cannon procured for the occasion, and by the cordial greetings of the people. The twebandmen in the fields, and the artizans from the workshops, came forth in groups and significantly welcomed him as a friend in whom they trusted."

President arrived at Jersey City he was received by the Mayor and Common Council of that place. by the Democratic Republican General Committee, and by a deputation from the New York Common Council. After partaking of the collation prepared for the occasion, he repaired, in company with a large number of invited guests, to the steamboat Utics, to be conveyed to Castle Garden, where thousands of his fellow citizens were collected to congratulate him on his first visit for many years to his native State. The steamboat, after winding gracefully for some time among the vessels that thronged the bay, approached the North Carolina seventy-four, then lying in the stream with her yards covered by rows of sailors in white uniforms, and was greeted by a double broadside salute of forty-four pound guns, fol loned by the repeated cheers of the crew, and re-echoed by the crafening shouts of the spectators both on the water and the land. The salute from the seventy four was returned by the forts on Bedloe's Island, Staten Island, and Governor's Island, and by the several artillery companies placed on the Battery; for more than half an hour the whole atmosphere was filled with the smoke and rent by the thunder of the continued discharge of Mr. Van Buren, after landing at Castle Gorden, was

escorted to the spacious saloon of the building, where he was received by the Mayor and Common Council, the Democratic Republican General Committee in full, by the Committee of Arrangements, and an immense concourse of citizens He was then eloquently addressed by Mt. John W. Edmonds, Chairman of the committee appointed by the Convention of citizens, to which the President briefly and pertinently replied. We are ena bled to lay both these excellent addresses before our read Mr. Edmonds said:

We have been chosen, Mr. President, by your Democratic fellow citizens, to convey to you, on this your first risit to them as Chief Magistrate of the Union, their united congratulation and welcome.

On an occasion like this, it is not within the scope of our duty to discuss the topics which divide the political world, however interesting they may be; but, as free citizens, acknowledging a deep interest in all that con cerns the common weal, it is not less due to ourselves, than demanded by truth and justice, that we should remember the even's which have marked our history dur ing your administration.

convulsions like those which we have recently witness. In great degree having been allayed, and an opportunity It is seldom that questions of such vital importance to constitutional freedom, involving so deeply the exist- with confidence, upon a vigilant support, by our citizens, ence and nature of Republican Government, and opinions so deeply interwoven in the prejudices and passions tenance of which is alike indispensable to the preserva of human nature, combine to embitter political contests. tion of social order and the peace of the world. In doing Surely, then, the friends of popular institutions-all who have advocated a strict adherence to the provisions of our Constitution, and all who wish our Government to preserve the free and equal spirit infused into it by our fathers, have reason to be grateful. The storm darkens the horizon, purifies the atmosphere, and the reverses which have tried have also proved the resources, the energies, and the patriotism of the people.

ot at this day to learn that long and continued prosperity is dangerous to the simplicity of free institutions. Errors, invited by temporary convenience, abuses, more to be dreaded from their very insignifi cance, identify themselves with legislation, and assume a portentous importance from the force of precedent and accumulation, and unless arrested by the vigilance of an intelligent people, undermine surely and unseen the

fabric of constitutional liberty. Deeply sensible of these reflections, and aware that a period had arrived when the public welfare—the purity of legislation—and the whole system of trade upon which our commercial prosperity rested, would depend the Democracy of this State awaited with solicitude, your first communication to Congress, and have anx lously and approxingly observed your subsequent course.

It was not to be expected that the great reform which you recommended, could be immediate, or that measures affecting widely every ampliated relation of life, would pass without opposition

The first step of improvement is over the attachments sexes and of all ages of private interest. All who thrive by a system, however evil, all who attain power by a legislation, however unjust-those who govern, and those who fear a large influential class, unite against the reformer, and deny the utility of any plan which works temporary loss to themselves. Time, however, is ever disappointing the expectations which are founded on the i stability of popular opinion; and recent events have conclusively shown, that there is abundant virtue in the people; tha there is in them a barrier capable of resisting the influence of wealth-a feeling, adequate to contend with the passion of covetousness, and principles impassable to temptation, and that opinions drawn from the annals of ignorant, debased and servile communities, have no ap-plicability to a nation where the mind as well as the body s free, and where man is born to an inheritance thought and education.
To you, Sir, upon whom, in vindicating our laws and

Constitution, the weight of Executive responsibility has d-volved, the approbation of your countrymen, no less than your own reflections, will be a sufficient return for the sacrifice of personal feelings involved in the fearless

discharge of your high duties.
To us, who have supported the measures of your Administration, time has added conviction as to the justice of our cause, and determination to our purpose of maintaining it. And we are convinced that with you as our Chief Magistrate neither the spirit of party nor the workings of ambition can retard that equal legislation which knows no favorites and sactions no preferences. We congratulate you upon the peace and prosperity

which overspreads our common country. In the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty—with energies developing themselves in endless progression-with resources defying the limits of imagination - with territory uniting the advantages of every soil and climate, our future destinies justify the most sanguine hopes, and offer a theme of grateful contemplation. The cultivavation of peace with all the world, and the preservation of our national honor unimpeached, are necessary to the attainment of this high estate, and devolve upon the Executive duties of an important character. since your election, has the discharge of these duties demanded the exercise of great firmness and wisdom.

The difficulty of maintaining the just neutral relations of a frontier so extended as our own, is appreciated by few. The wild passions and lawless actions engendered by constant collision and protected by an unsettled country and a disaffected neighborhood-the local jealousies neident to disputed questions of territorial jurisdiction are only understood by those who are witnesses of their magnitude. There was a period when those difficulties appeared insurmountable, and when the peaceful relaons of two great nations seemed an inevitable sacrifice to circumstances beyond the reach of human foresight and firmness. Happily, those clouds have been dispersed; and with the satisfaction which such an issue must afford to the true patriot, you can enjoy the added consciousness of having mainly contributed to its accomplishment, and of having earned for yourself a signal mark of the confidence of the representatives of the whole people.— We are not regardless of the protection and encou-

education, and we rejoice that those who elevate our national character by their erudition, have been so frequently selected by you to protect and represent our

With these views of your claim to the confidence of the American people, we look forward to the period when the messures of your Administration shall teteive their unbiassed and united approbation, and in the name of those who are now the supporters of your principles and your policy, and with every assurance of individual reard, we tender you our cordial welcome to your native

State. To which the President replied: Gentlemen: I am deeply and gratefully affected by this cordial reception on the part of my Democratic fellow-citizens of the city and county of New York -Long, very long, the recipient of their favor, and tho roughly impressed with a conviction of their unvarying patriotism, I can never be insensible to their good on nion. It is, therefore, with the liveliest satisfaction tha I learn from you that my official conduct as President of he U. S. has met the approbation of those in whose be half you have addressed me. I estimate that approva the more highly from a belief that they have not overrated either the difficulties of my position, or the im portance of the subjects upon which it has been my duty

Your observations upon an important question in re gard to our domestic policy—that of an Independent Treasury, show a very mature and just consideration of the subject in all its bearings; tested by the principle which has been opposed to it—that of giving a temporary use of the public money, and a consequent control over it, to private corporations irresponsible to the prople-it may well be regarded as a question involving the nature, and, to some extent, the existence of Republican institutions, as well as a consideration of the main ourposes for which our Government was established;whether for the safety of the many or the aggrandize ment of the few-whether or not to secure the greates good to the greatest number, in our view the only mate object of the institution of Government among men. It is, to my mind, certain, that under a system like ours, and in communities like those which compose the population of these States, the solution of a question em bracing such considerations cannot long remain in doubt. Private interest and individual efforts under mistaken impressions as to its tendency, may indeed obstruct and delay, but they cannot control its final adjustment. On the contrary, we cannot be deceived in believing that the period is rapidly approaching when those efforts will be discontinued-when personal considerations will, una voidably, be merged in the general current of public sentiment, and when the common interest in this respect will be placed on its only true and solid foundation by the adoption of the measure referred to with the approbation of the people. views which you have taken of particular points

in our foreign relations, which recently presented a very unfavorable aspect, are conceived in the same just and enlightened spirit. The long contested question be-Great Britain and ourselves in relation to the Northeastern boundary, there is reason to hope is in a fair way for a speedy and amicable settlement, and the troubies on the Canadian border have, I am persuaded, passed their most dangerous crisis.

To cultivate a spirit of liberal concession in our pub lic relations, and at the same time to maintain with every power our national honor unimpaired, are properly re garded by you as trusts of the highest nature. Experience has shown that these can be best discharged by in variably demanding justice ourselves, and as invitably pursuing the same line of conduct towards others. momentary forgetfulness of the latter and great duty by a small number of our citizens on the Northern frontier had well nigh broken up the peaceful relations of two great nations, and exposed to irreparable injury the dearest interests of millions of people, impelled to the most amicable intercourse by the strong ties of reciprocal interests, a common origin, and a common language. The injurious consequences of a war between them, not only to the particular interests of each, but to those also of man kind, could not well be exaggerated. It may, indeed, be safely affirmed, that there are not two other nations in the world, a war between whom would sever so many ties, or who are capable of inflicting upon each other such complicated and diversified evils. Although these considerations have no weight, and would probably receive from neither more than a passing regret in respect to the prosecution of a war rendered indispensable by a due regard to the national character, they could not be contemplated without the deepest sorrow as the result of a contest brought upon the two countries without ne Cessity.

That the steps which were taken to preserve the pub

lie faith, and to suppress disorder in that quarter, produced in the then state of public feeling on the fro dissatisfaction even with persons entertaining in other respects the most correct views, eld not disappoint me Trusting, however, to the good sense and ultimate just feeling of my countrymen, I was persuaded that these unfavorable impressions would be of short duration, and if I had even thought otherwise, I could not, I humbly hope, have been deterred from the performance of an obvious duty by personal considerations. All well disposed persons now are the matter in its true light; all feel that the obligations which public law imposes on civilized nations, and of which Republican Governments should be most rigidly observant were for a moment lost sight of, and that to an extent which, if persisted in would have rendered war inevitable. It affords me plea sure to learn that the course taken was, in your opinion the best that could, under the circumstances of the mo ment, have been pursued, and that the country has been saved from a great calamity, by its adoption. The dan ger of a hostile collision arising from this source having, passed away, the asperities of the m for cool reflection afforded, we may, I am sure, count, of those great principles of international justice, the maintion of social order and the peace of the world. In doing so, it does not follow that we are, either to surrender th right of opinion, to suppress a solicitude for the spread of free government, or to withhold our best wishes for the success of all who are in good faith laboring for their es tablishment.

Allow me, gentlemen, once more to thank you for the highly gratifying manner in which you have been pleased to welcome my return to my native State, after an absence of unusual duration, and to assure you that

your kindness will be long remembered. The scene from Castle Garden during these ceremonies was in the highest degree imposing. On one sid was the bay spread out in a calm and beautiful sheet of water, covered with vessels of every sort gaily decorated and alive with human beings; to the north lay the ship ping, with its forest of masts and the flags of all nations surmounted by the ensign of the American Republic waving in the breeze; on the other side was the vast area of the battery, which seemed like one dense mass of men, with every post and every tree occupied whilst far in the distance the long line of coach tops upon the integrity and firmness of our representatives, and house tops was covered with eager and animated spectators

At the conclusion of the ceremonics in the garden the President, mounted on a very graceful and spirited black horse, reviewed the six thousand troops gathered on the battery, when they were formed into ranks, and the procession began slowly to move up Broadway, sur rounded on all sides by multitudes of persons of both The line of march was from Broadway up Chatham street and the Bowery, through Broome street into Broadway again, from whence it returned to the Park, where the assemblage was dismissed, and the President took his leave of the people for the day, amid reiterated hurrahs.

Wherever the interminable procession passed, it was hailed by the cheers of the throngs collected upon the side walks, by the waving handkerchiefs of the ladies who crowded the balconies and windows, and by the shouls and gestures of groups who hung upon the eaves of the houses. A succession of thronged heads continued along the whole course that the vast body advanced. A more animated spectacle has not beer seen in this city since the landing, in 1824, of Gen La fayette. The number of persons gathered together is variously estimated from one hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand. It was the spontaneous tribute of the people to the Chief Magistrate of fifteen millions of freemen. It is to be recorded as a matter worthy of note, that

notwithstanding the rushing of the crowds, the jost ling of carriages, and the firing of cannon, not an acci dent of any kind occurred during the day. The most perfect propriety of demeanor was observed by every person on the ground without the interference or even presence of the police.

(From the New York New Era of July 3

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, July 2, 1839. The reception of President Van Buren in this city yesterday will be memorable to remote periods as a de-cisive test of Republican intelligence and a glorious display of popular patriotism. Morally sublime and impressive as was the enthusiasm exhibited on the visit of President Jackson to this city, yet even that great occasion presented a less unequivocal manifestation of popular discernment and sagacious republicanism than did the events of yesterday. Gen. Jackson's name and public services as a military chieftain had long been embalmed in the fervent gratitude and veneration of his fellow citizens; and this ever spontaneous source of populari-ty was indissolubly adscititious to his political claims as an heroic champion of the incomparably great majorit of the people of the Union against the sinister, sordid and odiously arrogant demands of small confederated classes. President Van Buren was yesterday received by the people of the greatest city of the new his political principles and character alone, with a degree of public attachment and devotion, as evinced by countless numbers that expressed it, at least equal to that which was displayed towards his truly illustrious predecessor. It was a proud day for the Republicans of New York, and as honorable to them as to the faithful Chief

Magistrate whom it so emphatically honored After other business at Castle Garden incident to the occasion, preparations were made for reviewing the large body of military which was formed on the Battery, and for the advance of the procession through the city. We have not yet obtained, a full list and desig nation of the troops on duty, for their number was a very great-amounting to mearly six thousand-as to render it impracticable within the few and busy hours ragement, which during your Administration, have that have elapsed; but we observed the First Division of een afforded to the interests of literature, science, and Artillery, commanded by Major General Sanford, com-

posed of the Brigades of Gen. Morris, and Acting General Slippers; the volunteer Division of Infantry, commanded by Major General Lloyd, composed of two Brigades by Major General Lloyd, composed of two Brigades gades, under Generals R ch and Graham, and the Cathe body of citizen soldiers, which was perfectly unique in its formation, being a voluntary association for the occasion, of the eith curps of the several Divisions of Infan-try. The selection of Gen. Lloyd for this command was a high compliment to that efficer. In addition to these Divisions, was the company of Veteran Artillerists, under the command of Captain Chapman; the Light Guards; the fine German corps of Jefferson Guards; the brilliant Irish corps, wearing the green uniform, and various others which we are unable at present to desig-

Mounting an exquisitely beautiful and high bred black horse that had been presented to him for the occasion, and accompanied by Mayor Varian, and Gen. Wetmore, he Marshal in chief of the day, the President left the Castle, and reviewed this superb body of troops in column upon the Battery this remarkably next and graceful style of horsemanship attracted universal admiration, and surprised many who were not aware of his partiality for equestrian exercises. Wherever he rode, ne was received with incressont and cordial cheers; and after a short delay, required for the regulation of the line of the procession, he advanced up Broadway .-This spacious street, its pavements and side walks windows and balconies, were closely thronged, and the view of the ascending ground from the Bowling Green was very magnificent. The apparently interminable concourse thence rolled on towards the Park, and, taking the direction of Park Row, passed the City by the Post Office, down Centre street to Pearl and thence to Chatham street, Chatham square, and the Bowery. In this more Democratic portion of the city, the mighty masses of the populace became truly mishing. Not to speak of the streets and windows the very roofs and parapets of the houses were covered with shouting speciators. And here, too, it is but justice to the lovely female Democrats of New York to was the most fascinating assemblage of beautiful faces and forms. Strangers to this city, v the beauty of its females from brocaded Broadway, might be led to disparage it in comparison with other cities, if they have not gazed upon the windows of the Bowery, on a public occasion like this. Neither Baltimore, nor Boston, nor Providence, nor Newport, nor that rich little garden of exquisite beauties, Trenton, in New Jersey, can transcend the matrouly and maidenly loveliness of our Bowery and "up town" women; and what is an admirable addition to their charms, they are most of them ardent and influential Democrats: and here they were by thousands mingled with bright haired children, waving their scarfs and kerchiefs in honor of the friend of those industrious vocations by which their fa thers, husbands, and lovers provide for them.

(From the N. Y Commercial, (White RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.-The President the United States arrived at Jersey City at the appointed hour in the morning, and was received with appropriate honors by the Mayor and Corporation of that thriving community. The Mayor, Mr. Gregory, threw open his own spacious mansion for the occasion, where the citizens of all parties were received and presented to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The New York committees also met the President at the house of Mr. Gregory, and between 12 and 1 o'clock accompanied him to the steamer provided for him at the wharf. der of the subsequent proceedings corresponded with the programme as published in the Commercial of Mon-

On passing from Jersey City to the Battery, he was saluted by the forts, and by the U. S. ship North Caro lina, and other vessels. We are told by those who saw the aquatic pageant, that it was alike beautiful and im-On landing at Castle Gurden he was saluted posing. from the Battery. A congratulatory address was made to him by Alderman Tallmadge, to which the President replied. He then passed the troops in review, who were paraded on the Battery for that purpose. Castle Garden was crowded with people of both sexes, and there were several thousand people on the Battery, in addition to the troops. The regiments of the latter appeared not very full, but their appearance and conduct were highly

The President then rode up Broadway, preceded by the troops, surrounded by friends, and followed by a long procession of carriages, horsemen and footmen. He was mounted on a fine black charger, which from his proud and noble carriage, we should hold to be of deci-ded Whig blood. The President rode with a royal sir, and managed his steed like a cavalier. In truth he is as good a manager of horses as he is of men-and so that they are well bitted, when well booted and spurred he rides both to admiration. Broadway was well thronged for the occasion, and the windows of the hous es were filled. In the vicinity of the Park, the crowd was great, and the scene quite animated. Indeed, al though there were fewer people abroad than when General Jackson, and afterward General Harrison, were received, and less enthusiasm displayed, yet the reception was such as must have been alike gratifying and satis-

factory to the President. After performing the line of march as prescribed for the occasion, the President alighted in front of the City Hall, where the troops, though greatly fatigued, passed the President and corporation in review. This ceremony over, the President ascended to the Governor's apart. m-nt, where those who had tickets of admission were presented to him Refreshments were dispensed, after which the military military were dismissed, and the multitude dispersed. Thus ended a day which must have been 4 o'clock in the aftern sufficiently fatiguing to all concerned. The military were under arms nearly twelve hours.

Fleetmood Academy, King & Queen, Va.

THE exercises of this Institution, under the direction of Mr. E. N. Garlick and the subscriber, will be resumed on the 22nd of July, and continued until the 20th of December.

An addition to the Academy buildings, which is now in a course of creation will render the accommodations for an increased number of hostders very comfortable and pleasant.

Clarketon P. O. July 9.

Clarketon P. O. July 9.

Clarkston, P. O., July 9. NOTICE.—All persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of the late James Jackson, of Jamestown, Prince Edward county, are hereby requested and notified to bring them forth immediately, duly authenticated for adjustment, or this no-

forth immediately, duty numerous recovery.
tice will be plead in bar to their recovery.
HEZEKIAH JACKSON, July 9 [18-wiw] Ezecutor of James Jackson, dec'd. EDUCATION.—The second session of the Male School taught at my house by Mr. CHARLES MAY, will commence 15th July. One or two additional logarders can be accommodated.

Terms.—Board per session of 5 months

550

Tution for Latin, Greek and Fiench per session
Do. for English Branches, such as Mathematics, Algebra,
Geometry, Trigonometry, History, English Grammar, Geography with the use of Globes, Philosophy, Chemistry,

Re., per session Painville, Amelia, July 9 [18-w2w] JOHN T. JETER. Belleisle Munufacturing Company.

THE Belleisle Company is now so far in operation as to be able from this time, to supply Natis of all sizes; and by improvements in their machinery, the quality of their Nails will hereafter be found unexceptionable. For sale by July 9 [18—3m] Agents for the Co.

July 9 [18—3m] Agents for the Co.

Take notice, that we shall, on Wednesday, the 31st day of

Take notice, that we shall, on Wednesday, the Alst day of July next, at the storchouse of William L. and T. E. Owen, in the county of Halifax, Va., proceed to take the depositions of Edward Bruce, Elisha Betts and others, to be read as evidence in a suit now depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Halifax, in which we are the complainants, and you are the defendants. This the 27th day of June, 1839.

WM. BAILEY & THOS. SHAPARD, Ex'ors of Thos. Easley, dec'd.

July 8

NOTICE.—Joseph Goodman and Sarah his wife, Williamson Younger, Jao. Younger, William Younger, Annisted Younger, Thomas P. Anderson, executor of Jas. Younger, deed, Joel Younger, Elijah Hart and John Crews—Take notice, that I shall, on Friday, the 2d day of August next, at the storehouse of McCraw & Barksdale, in the county of Halifax, Va., proceed to take the depositions of Martha Younger, James Adkisson and others, to be read as evidence in a suit now depending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Halifax, in which I am the complainant and you are the defendants—the same to be continued from day to day until completed. This the 27th day of June, 1839.

JOHN HENRY WILSON YOUNGER,

Who sues by his next Friend, Joseph H. Fuqua.

July 9

LAND FOR SALE. BEAVING determined to remove to the West, I offer for sale the tract of land upon which I reside, lying in the county of Gooch land, 3 miles below the Court-house and 27 from Richmond, con thing 230 acres—one-fourth of which is well timbered, should 10 est rate creek flat, and the highland in fine condition farming. It has upon it a good dwelling house and all other neces-sary improvements. Any one wishing to do so, can purchase the estate in its present situation, with the crops, and stock of every description. The terms will be such as to suit the most fastidious. The above valuable plantation will be sold publicly, on the the anove valuable plantation will be sold publicly, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 30th day of July, upon the usual terms of 1, 2 and 3 years. Possession given as soon as the land is sold, to prepare for seeding a crop of wheat this fail, and final possession given on the 15th of October. Apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

S. S. ROYSTER, Agent, remises.
July 9 [18—tds]

BEG leave to call the attention of the public to the following extract from a letter received by me from Dr. James L. Wortham of Oxford, N. C., respecting a Piano which I recently sold him: Book and Piano Forteseller, Pete

Book and Piano Forteseller, Petersburg, Va.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that the Piano which I purchased of you was so carefully pucked as not to sustain the slightest injury, but was received in good order, and in perfect tune, and is pronounced by a number of competent judges, (among whom is our Music teacher,) to be a beautiful and fine-toned instrument, equal, if not superior, to any in this village, a validities. equal, if not superior, to any in this village or vicinity.
"Persons desirous of obtaining good Piano Fortes, would, no doubt, do well to view your assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as I believe you keep none except those made by Stodart, Worcester & Dunham. I saw no other kind in your ware-room, which I now re collect, and I believe there was not an indifferent instrument in the whole number: indeed, nearly all the difference discernible, seen o be in the external appearance. I hope you will meet with mucl uccess in disposing of them, as I believe the purchaser cannot be appured. Very respectfully,

Oxford, June 1839.

JAMES L. WORTHAM.

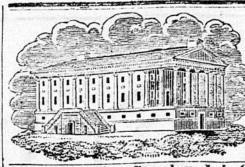
[July 5] to be in the external appearant

Stratton's Office.

RAWN Nos. in Virginia Leesburg Academy Lot-tery, Extra 4, drawn July 2d: 48 15 34 42 50 53 10 27 30 Whole Ticket, Nos. 10 30 53, } Both sold and cashed do. 10 27 50, by STRATTON.

Drawn Nos. in Maryland State Lottery, No. 16, drawn July 3d: 9 30 43 72 57 66 28 15 3 59 45 19 49 Ticket Nos. 9 59 72, a prize of \$300, sold and cashed STRATTON, the All-Prize Seller.

Drawn Nos. in Virginia Wheeling, No. 4, drawn July 21 11 71 5 55 66 14 8 28 32 53 13



Richmond, Va., Tuesday, July 9.

CELEBRATION OF 4TH OF JULY. The Anniversary of American Independence was ce ebrated on Thursday last with unusual honors, accordng to the Programme of the arrangements which we published on Tuesday. The two Volunteer Companies from Fredericksburg, Captain Jackson's Guards, and Captain Blackford's Rifle Greys, were received with open arms, and contributed essentially to the splendor of the celebration. The day uself was singularly plea

At 10 o'clock, the Volunteer Corps formed a line is front of the City Hall-and marched off, with the exception of Capt. Richardson's Artillery, to the Military Hall where a liberal refreshment had been provided by Capt. Bigger's Blues. The Hall was tastefully embellished and hundreds visited it in the course of the morning, and participated of the hospitality of the Blues. the wall, (says the Compiler,) tastefully arranged among the festoons, were thirteen stars representing the original nal Confederated States. For the handsome and tasteful decoration of the Hall, the Volunteers were indebted to some of our worthy Ladies. We should not pass by a great Bowl, holding some twenty-odd gailons, used at the Hall-which some styled the 'King of Bowls,'-but which was more appropriately christened the Bigger Bowl "After the company had partaken to their heart's con

tent of the generous hospitality of the Blues, the line was again formed, and repaired to the Capital Square, where the usual firing and Military exercises were performed. On the way to the Square, Capt Weisiger's handsome Chesterfield Cavalry joined the line, and the whole presented an admirable Military pageont." Indeed, we have not seen for a long time so fine

squadron of cavalry as was collected on this occasioncomposed as they were of our Dragoons, commanded during the day by Lieutenant Smith, the Henrico Troop commanded by Captain McRae, and the Chesterfield Troop, Capt Weisiger. After the exercises on the Square, the companies,

with their several guests, repaired to their respective places of dining, viz: The Blues to Bacon Quarter Branch, the Artillery to Gamble's Hill, the Rifle to the Columbian Hotel, the Cavalry to Buchanan's Spring, the Henrico Troop to the Mineral Spring, and the Chesterfield Troop returned home. At the Blues' celebration, the Declaration was read by Geo. W. Mumford, Esq. and by Capt. Lyons at that of the Rifle Corps. In the evening the companies paraded through the street again in a spirited manner. The Blues saw their guests. the Rifle Grays, off about sundown, and escorted their other guests, the Guards, to their encampment." "Captain Bouldin's Public Guards appeared in the fore-

noon its he streets and on the Square, performing many handsome evolutions with great accuracy. Lieutenant Brown commanded, in consequence of the indisposition of Captain B The Civic Celebration was a source of great gratifica-

tion. It was got up at Mr. Pollock's Church, by the Richmond Lyceum, Virginia Institute, Richmond Irill Society, and Franklin Society. After a prayer from the Rev. Mr Pollock, the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. James Walker, and an Oration on the day was pronounced by Mr William H. Macfarland. The Music was good; and the original Ode of Mr. Streeter was read by the Rev. Mr. Norwood, and sung in fine style by a large Choir. A large multitude of ladies and gentlemen witnessed

the procession on the Square; where excellent order was preserved in consequence of the judicious arrangements which had been made for excluding the people of color. Upon the whole, the day passed off very harmoniously and agreeably - We have commenced the proceedings at the several dining parties, and shall conclude them in our next paper. We shall also sketch the proceedings at various other

places, where a truly American spirit seems to have pre-vailed —The most memorable incident which distin-guished the celebration of N. York, was the immense gathering of Sanday School scholars on Staten Island They were conveyed over in 12 large freight barges, to the number of 20,000 children from the ages of 5 to 15, across the harbor, to the beautiful grounds prepared for their reception on the summit of Staten Island hill — Had they been formed into one line, it would have extended more than three miles. When the last file of the immense throng had arriv-

ed, the children, assisted by the clergymen and teachers who were present, engaged in the exercises assigned to the occasion. Several odes were sung by the united voices of twenty thousand persons. A prayer was made by the Rev Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, when the Governor of the State delivered a short address, and the vast as sembly dispersed to enjoy themselves as they could, until n the hour appointed for return. ing .- The President of the United States passed a por tion of the day at the encampment, but was obliged by engagements in other places to leave the ground at an ever until he had visited and or but not I received the salutations of the various groups

The Boundary Question.
The "Augusta Age" of the 2d instant corrects certain errors, which had been propagated by the last "Gospel Banner," in relation to Mr. Forsyth's visit to Maine—as

"We understand that Mr. Forsyth's visit was not for the purpose of ascertaining whether the British propo-sition could be assented to by this State—on the contrary, we think it will appear that that proposition was disa greed to by the President, as soon as received, which was as early as the Middle of May last.

"The statement that the object of the Secretary was to ascertain the extent to which Maine would go in a spirit of concession, in order that the President might make this the basis of a proposition to the British," is doubtless entirely without foundation. There is no reason to believe that the President designs or desires to make any proposition to Great Britain, based upon, or involving, manner, any concession whatever of the claims of Maine "The intimation that Mr. Forsyth had a conference

with the Council on the subject, is without foundation Entire unanimity, we understand, prevailed at the con ference at Portland, and nothing was done or proposed to be done, about which there was hesitation or difference of opinion, or which could require a 'further conference "We invite attention to the insulting letter of Lord

Palmerston, published in another column, as well as to the manly and triumphant reply of Mr. Stevenson, on the subject of jurisdiction in the disputed territory. It will be seen that Lord Palmerston has the assurance to speak of our claim to the disputed territory as a recent pretension, with the record before him and the world to prove, that such is the character of the British claim that up to 1814 that government had not only put forth no pretension to the disputed territory, but had admitted it to be ours, and then actually proposed to acquire it by pur chase from this Government: "The tone of the succeeding correspondence, which

we have received and shall publish, in whole or in part, is equally insulting, and totally inconsistent with any prospect of an amicable adjustment of the dispute." (These were the letters republished in the Enquirer from the Parliamentary papers)

Whig movement! - Out at last! The Central Committee of this city have been in travail for several days, and are finally delivered of a strange Address to the Whigs of the State. By what authority they have undertaken to marshall their troops, does no appear from the terms of their publication. It is pre somed, that they have no commission to justify the act Where is the resolution under which they were appoint ed? Did it not circumscribe their powers within the limits of the late election? Did they not expire with the occasion? Or, were they appointed with ample powers as Dictators, to take care of the interests of the Common wealth? As well as we recollect, it was but the other day, that the R Whig scrupled about there having any sort of right to interfere in the call of a National vention. They have cut the knot, however; and as sumed the right of making in detail the following seve ral recommendations:
"We recommend—1. That a Convention of the Whig

party of Virginia be held at Staunton on Wednesday, the 25th of September next, to form which Convention, the people of each county, town, and election district of the State, entitled to representation in the House of Delegates, shall appoint twice as many delegates as they have a right to elect to that House. 2. That the nec ple empower their delegates in the said Convention, or such of them as shall attend, to determine among other things, whether a separate State nomination of dent and Vice President should be made, or whether delegates should be appointed to the National Conven-tion proposed to be held at Harrisburg in December next; if the Convention determine on a separate State nomination, then to make, or indicate the manner of making it; and if they determine to send delegates to the proposed Convention at Harrisburg, then to appoint one delegate for each Congressional District, and two for the State at large, and to give them proper instruc-tions. And 3 We recommend to the Whigs of the State, when they assemble to appoint delegates to the Convention at Staunton, to appoint also a Committee of Vigilance for each county and town, and to communicate the names of the Committees to the Central Com mittee. R. W. LEIGH, W ROBERTSON

WM. H. MACFARLAND, JAMES M. WICKHAM. H. L. BROOKE, JAMES LYONS, J. P. HARVIE, S S. BAXTER. B. PEYTON, L. W. CHAMBERLAINE JOHN H. PLEASANTS, PEACHY R. GRATTAN. L W. CHAMBERLAYNE, Richmond, July 4, 1839." This Proclamation, which is itself an act of grace.

to the adoption of the Convention-And all this from a Central Committee, whose powers do not appear on the face of any record. It is hard to say, which is most remarkable in their

details; expresses opinions about the Administration in

the roughest style; and recommends various measures

address, the justice and liberality of their sentiments, or the consistency of their professions They address them. selves to those who concur in the opinion, that "Mr. Van Buren is nehelly unworthy of the office of Chief Magistrate of a great People." We scarcely supposed, that there was one politician in the State who was so bigotted as to deny him any sort of merit-who would athem his professions, as well as those of the frank old soldier, tis predecessor, to be all hollow; and indicciminately charge them with "dishonest arts." This is justice and liberality with a vengeance! It is some eridence of the desperate war with which we are to be threatened But with what grace does this committee descant upon

our holding Conventions, when their own party have held Conventions in this State, whenever it suited their pleasure or interests; and when in this very Address, they recommend a State Convention to be held, and recognize the probable prospect of a National Convention. Their recommendations to the State Convention are of the most ample character-extending to the selection of delegates to the National Convention; to the appointment of mittees for each county and town, whose names are to be communicated, not to another Central Committee ap pointed by the Convention, but to this permanent Cru tral Committee - They go further. Whilst they affect to disclaim all recommendation of any particular candidate for the Presidency, they do not hesitate to attempt to give a tone to the State, by expressing their own "strong and decided preference" for a particular person -Need we say that he is Henry Clay? It is true, that his name is not written out; but no one can mistake him in the elaborate and extravagant eulogium, which they have pronounced upon him. But be it so! Let the issue be made at once. We care

not how soon. An overwhelming defeat awaits him in Virginia and throughout the Union. TENNESSEE

The Knoxville Argus of 27th June employs the following emphatic language about "THE PROSPECTS" in Tennessee

"From all parts of the State we receive the most flat. tering accounts of Col Polk's prospects. The old Republican party is again mustering under its invincible flag. News of the accession of strength to its ranks comes pouring in upon us like the noise of many waters. We say in all sincerity, and without the most distant intention of deceiving our readers, that of the complete success of the Republican party next August we have not a shadow of doubt."

The Tennessee Patriot also says, that Col. Polk will certainly be elected Governor; and that the Democracy will gain three trembers of Congress, so that the dele gation will stand Whigs 7. Democrats 6, and we shall have a majority in the State Legislature of between 3 and 7."

The Whigs of Georgia are aware, that they cannot carry the State for Mr. Clay, and hence they are trying the insidious ruse of running George M. Troup as their candidate for the Presidency - The Charleston Mercury denounces the trick; and declares, that "the Georgia press might as well have nominated Ex-Go-Tacon or the Duke of Wellington-he can by no possibility be elected. The nomination is clearly playing into Mr. Clay's hand, provided that it be that between the two great candidates only, Georgia would give her vote for Mr. Van Buren, which we thick manifest from the simple fact that Georgia is almost unanimously opposed to the leading favorite measures of Mr. Clay, and the nomination of another candidate is a strong presumptive reason that they despair of success with the present one "-"It will not succeed we are quite confident. The people of Georgia are generally in favor of the principles avowed by the Administration," &c. "Why should Georgia fall into the poor Whig trick of getting up a rabble of candidates for the ose of local effect, and pledging particular districts o the Opposition, to be turned over in fetters at last to the great manager of the bank party?" These remarks indicate the votes of two States, which

the Whigs have been attempting to wrest from Mr. Van Buren—But in vain. Both Georgia and S. Carolina will go for him. The C. Mercury, be it noted, is decidedly attached to Mr. Calhoun's politics. The Cincinnati Republican of the 1st July (General Harrison's mouth piece.) asserts what must be apparent

to every impartial spectator, that Mr. Clay cannot obtain the vote of Virginia; and confesses that she is wedded Van Buren, and that "the parties are so joined toge ther that they cannot be put asunder"-Right! by from 8 to 10,000 majority. The C. R. also affirms, as the opinion of every unare judiced man, "that no Whig candidate but Gen. Harnson can possibly succeed in Ohio"-that Mr. Clay has

no possible chance in Pennsylvania-and that "it is preposterous to talk of Mr Clay, therefore, in either of the three States we have named."- Of this, we too entertain not a shadow of doubt. The Republican also contends, that Mr Clay is weaker in New York, than Gen. Harrison-but mark let the issue come when it may. N. York will be found again

on the side of her native Son. Developments. We shall notice the developments, which our call upon

the two Charlottesville papers has brought out -The "Republican" hints, that if Messrs Gilmer and Southall are in decided hostility to Mr. Van Buren, they must vote for Mr. Rives- (That is to say, they ought to vote for Mr Rives, because he is a decided opponent to Mr Van Buren .- What say the Conservatives to this decla ration?) - and the "Advocate" has no besitation in saying, that if Messre! G and S were 'satisfied' as to the proc ticability of Mr. Rives' opposition to the Administration and were also satisfied that no true Whig could be elected to the Senate, they would either vote for Mr. R or resign their seats in the Legislature. Whether they are so satisfied or otherwise, we are not informed," &c and that it is "very certain, they are for Clay against Van Buren," (a singular preference, by the bye, in a State Rights man) - That is to say, Messrs. G and S appear not yet to be satisfied, that Mr. R. is in decided opposition to the Administration-and, of course, unless he comes out as Mr. Leigh calls on him to do, they will neither vote for him nor resign their seats -- Such are the positions, which, as at present addised, we must take leave to define for these two delegates.

The Winchester Republican has devoted a column of slang to us-at the prompting perhaps of some gentleman behind the curtain. We scorn all such attacks. But we call upon its Editor to answer the two following

queries frankly:

1st. Does he not know, that we openly proclaimed to Mr. Rives and to all the world, repeatedly from time to time, that we should confine our opposition to a single measure—and was not Mr. Rives aware, that if he became the opponent of the Administration and electron of Martin Van Buren, we would not go with him-not with the Whigs, if he went with them ? 2d. Is not the Winchester Republican satisfied, that

Mr. Rives is the decided opponent of Mr. Van Buren, and that he is willing to owe his office to the hands the Whigs? We pause for a reply. The Tallahassee Star of the 19th ult states, that the

Constitution of Florida has been rejected by only elecen Tules! We have received and shall publish in the course of a few days a long and interesting Letter, addressed to Gen.

George McDuffie, on the subject of the restrictions which should be imposed on the multiplication of State Banks and the issue of small notes - The subject is of great importance-and this letter will open the way for a discussion, which we intended to introduce on the Banking system. ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

Celebration by the BLUES.
The Richmond Light Infantry Blues, Captain Bigget.

with their guests, the Fredericksburg Guarda, Captain Jackson; the Fredericksburg Rifle Greys, Capt Blackford; and many old members of the Blues, and other gentlemen invited, retired, after the exercises of the forenoon, to Bacon Quarter Branch, to dine. The Declara tion of Independence was read by George W. Munford Esq, in an impressive and clear manner, prefaced by some happy introductory remarks, well suited to the occasion. The whole company then sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared by Captain John Goddin. After dinner the following toasts were drunk. The utmost hilarity and cordiality prevailed—nothing occurring to distorb the happy feelings engendered by the occasion, and the peculiarly agreeable socialities of the company;

1. The Day we Celebrate: Consecrated to Liberty, may its altars burn with the true spirit of 76, unpelluted

by party .- [Hail Columbia. 2. Washington: His name is identified with every vittue - [Washington's March. 3. Our Country: A shield to the oppressed, a home to

the brave - [Yankee Dondle. 4 The Departed Spirits of the Revolution: Their he-

roic deeds will ever be on the pages of history .- [Dirge 5. Our Navy: A terror to our foes, the admitation of friends - [The Sea.
Capt. Bigger gave the following toast:

OUR GUESTS-The Guards and Rifle Greys-The sleepless sentinels of our sister, Fredericksburg, to guard our mother. 'The watch-word is "Virginia forever"-

Woe to him who passes without the countersign. Capt. Blackford responded on the part of the Frede rickeburg Volunteers, in a few appropriate remarks, in which he reciprocated, in warm terms, the friendly and fraternal feelings which had been evinced towards them, and expressed their grateful sense of the hospitable and cordial manner in which they had been greeted and en-

tertained by their brethren in Richmond. 6 Our Army: Tried and found brave; true and ever ready for duty. - [Star-spangled Banner.
7. Virginia: Formed by Nature for agriculture, mans. factures and commerce, the dark ages of legislative if

her patrimony. — [Old Virginia never tire.

8. The Arts and Sciences: Whenever, they shall cear. to flourish, farewell Liberty .- [Rousseau's Dream. 9. The Union: May the wretch who would serer t

be paralyzed - [Home. 10. The Manufacturers of Virginia: May their efforts to maintain the true Southern policy be crowned with covers broad ground indeed. It enters into a variety of success. - [Tyrolese Hymn.